

"The Maritime Farmer,"
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Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., September 8, 1886.

Enforcement of the Scott Act.

The friends of the Scott Act are now
compelled to admit, that the law is prac-
tically a dead letter in Fredericton. We
find that the *Reporter*, which claims to be
the special organ of the Scott Act party,
admits the failure of the law, and
remarks among other things, that "if the
Scott Act cannot be enforced, its friends
should know it before they again ask the
people to keep on the statute book a law
which has lately been violated with im-
punity."

During the Scott Act campaign last
autumn, the *FARMER* pointed out the in-
ability of the Act to reduce the sale of
liquor, and in proof of our position, we
furnished facts, but the supporters of
the law, while admitting that a large
amount of liquor was sold, claimed that
the law was inoperative, simply because
the courts of law had lagged its progress.
That perhaps, was to a certain extent,
true, or rather, some points were under
the consideration of the Court, which,
until judged, hindered the enforcement
of the Act, and it was with this knowl-
edge that many voted to give the law
another trial. There are no such ex-
cuses now however, and still liquor sel-
lings goes on to a greater extent than at
any time since the law was first adopted
in this city. What good is the law
then, or rather, what benefit results from
its adoption. The great trouble is, that
in Fredericton, we have too many half-
hearted people in the Scott Act party,
people who when an election is on, are
right to the front, but so soon as it is
carried, retire to their holes and let the
law alone after itself. That is not a prac-
tical effort. The friend of the law who
deserts his post as the ballots are count-
ed, is not an opponent. The *Reporter* seems
to blame the public officials, for the non-
enforcement of the law, but that is a
mean way of shifting the responsibility.
The officials, no doubt, would see to the
enforcement of the law, if it had the
judicial assistance to back them, but while
they are waiting, the law has a poor show,
and it is unfair to attack the men who
are the instruments of the law. What are
the Scott Act party going to do about it
anyway. They would have the Act re-
pealed, and they told us of the good
times coming when with the legal ob-
stacles removed, we should see the bar-
rooms closed, and the approach of a tem-
pestuous millennium, but we have watched
in vain for all that. Citizens and stran-
gers can get all the liquor they want in
Fredericton, and of all varieties and
grades. There are at least a score of
barrooms in full blast, in spite of the
Scott Act. This is certainly an unfortu-
nate condition of things, and ought not
to exist. While the law is in force, it
should be enforced, and the responsi-
bility of enforcing it, rests especially on
those who worked and voted for its
adoption, and rest too on all good citi-
zens.

The Northern and Western Railway.

No railway has as yet been surveyed
in New Brunswick whose construction
would require so much of the land, and
than that of the Northern and Western,
now so nearly completed. The Nash-
uaque and Miramichi, are probably the
two best situated rivers in New Brun-
swick, so far as regards the extent of
country which they drain respectively.
Before the survey of the Northern
and Western railroad was undertaken,
nothing had been done either at Nash-
uaque or on the Miramichi in the sys-
tematic manufacture of lumber, such
as lathes and pickets, from the slabs and
edges of the spruce and pine, which
were being sawn into deals and boards.
These were in consequence, either burn-
ed or treated as worthless rubbish, which
partly paid to remove; while cedar
which these streams abound, was
traded as a wood of no value, at the very
time when a high rate of stumpage was
being paid on it when cut on the St.
John river. The railway has changed
all this, and a ready means of transport
to the American market by rail, is offer-
ed by it. Immense quantities of cedar
shingles, as well as a large amount of
spruce deals are being carried by the
New Brunswick Railway from Edmon-
ston to the sea board of the Bay of
Fundy, or to the cities of Bangor and
Boston, a distance which is at least
greater than that from Boistown via
Woodstock, to any of these places.
What a boon this will be to the settlers
on the line of road, may be judged from
the fact that there are places on both
of these rivers where the cedar stands so
thickly, that one pair of horses can put
in the stream during an ordinary sea-
son work, more than 800,000 feet of
logs, 6 measure. The portaging of sup-
plies to the men and teams who were
working in the woods, as well as the cost
of getting river drivers to the streams in
the spring at a time when the roads are
very bad, is always a formidable obstacle
to the success of a lumber operation.
Now these expenses are reduced to a
minimum. It is said by those who ought
to know, that logs can be produced at a
rate of 50 cents per m lower, now that
this road is constructed, than they could
before it was undertaken, owing to in-
creased facilities which it gives those
timbering on these rivers for transporta-
tion of supplies and men. To the fish-
ermen who frequent the waters of the Gulf,
a ready means of transport is also opened
up to the market of the United States.

while farmers along the line of road will
find purchasers for the products of their
farms at every station.
The valuable forest covered lands on
the Taxis river, and those in the vicinity
of the adjacent South West Miramichi,
can now also be made available for set-
tlement purposes, owing to their prox-
imity to the railway, these are facts that
challenge denial, and must be admitted
by every unprejudiced mind acquainted
with the country through which the road
runs, and the attendant circumstances.

A Public Man's Death.

Major Beer of Charlottetown, who
died on Thursday, was a man of consid-
erable note in public life in Prince Edward
Island. He was the second son of the
late Hon. George Beer, for many years a
member of the Legislature and a suc-
cessful merchant and farmer. The Major
was born in Charlottetown in 1837,
educated there, and married in 1855 Miss
Mason, by whom he has a family of four.
For many years he did business as a
merchant at Southport, opposite Charlot-
teton, and removed to Charlottetown five
years ago, where he transacted busi-
ness till he was burnt out at the big fire
of 1884. He was a leading Methodist, and
Colonel of the 82nd Battalion of N. I., and
was first elected to the House of
Assembly in 1870 as a supporter of Hon.
J. O. Pope. He disagreed with Pope on the
railway construction bill, which he voted
against, when Pope was defeated and
Mr. Beer supported the Haythorne-
Laird administration, and was a member
of the Government. He resigned in
February 1873 on account of a disagree-
ment about sending a delegation to
Ottawa regarding the terms of confederation,
but continued a member of the
Assembly until 1879, when he was de-
feated by the Davies' Government. He
was speaker in 1877-8 and again elected
in 1882, but defeated last June. He was
elected Mayor of Charlottetown in
January 1885, and again last January
as a supporter of the water works scheme.
He was a strong Liberal, but a most
energetic and most highly respected man.
Charlottetown is in the deepest mourning
by all classes. To his efforts as
Mayor, is due the prompt suppression of
the small pox last winter, wherein he
probably contracted the disease which
cost him his life, after three months of
nervous suffering. The disease was prin-
cipally rheumatism, complicated by hernia
and other.

The Grit Platform.

It must be gratifying to the rank and
file of the Grit party, that their leaders
have at least secured a policy, a plat-
form, or perhaps more properly speak-
ing, a scaffold. The different sections
of the party, in Ontario, in Quebec, in
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and else-
where, for many years have failed to
agree upon any particular line of policy,
not only the happy time has arrived
when they can congregate around one
common platform, they can draw con-
solation, and sympathy, and support
from embracing one common scaffold,
the gallows of that pure minded patri-
ot, Louis Riel. Here is the long looked for
long desired policy in all its hideous
nakedness, as adopted by the Grit lead-
ers, Blake and Edgar, in Ontario, and
C. W. Walden in New Brunswick:—
Resolved, That in executing Louis Riel,
on the 11th of November, 1885, the govern-
ment of Sir John Macdonald have commit-
ted an act of inhumanity and of cruelty un-
worthy of a civilized nation, and have de-
fied the laws of God and man, and have
justly incurred the execration of all
men, and that the Grit party in all
provinces, should stand by the principles
of justice, and without distinction of race
and religion.
Resolved, That in the circumstances, it becom-
es the duty of the electors of each constitu-
ency to exact from his representative in the
House of Commons a formal pledge to de-
feat the Government of Sir John Macdonald
by every constitutional means at their com-
mand.

We commend the platform to the
attention of the electors of New Brun-
swick; to the electors of York, who will
shortly be called upon to exercise their
franchise in a Dominion election.

On the 1st of July the Young Liberals
of all the provinces, and Quebec in par-
ticular, says the *Montreal Gazette*, met
in convention in that city, and adopted
a platform that it was hoped would have
no small attractive force in future elec-
tional contests. But two short months
have since elapsed, the Province is in
the midst of an election campaign, and
the rallying cry of the Young Liberals
is as dead as the small beer they im-
bibe. Friend and foe have alike forgot-
ten them, and the memory of their doc-
trines has sunk into an oblivion from
which they will never be resurrected.

The local Grit organ is trying to ex-
plain away the attitude of its party on
the Riel question, but it will be a diffi-
cult matter to induce the people of York
County to believe that Riel was a patri-
ot, and that the Government should be
condemned for hanging the miserable
wretch. The organ mixes the matter
up in such an ingenious manner, that its
readers may be misled. Why does it
not come squarely down to business,
and tell its readers whether or not, it
approves of Blake's course in voting
condemnation of the Government for
executing Riel. That is the vital point
of the whole matter.

We observe that our Hon. C. P.
Brown has been appointed to the im-
portant office of Provincial Secretary of
Manitoba, by the recent reconstruction
of the Local Government of that Pro-
vince, relinquishing the Board of Works
to Mr. Wilson, formerly Provincial
Secretary. Hon. Mr. Norquay, the
Premier, becomes Railway Commis-
sioner, a new office, Hon. Mr. Lariviere
becomes Treasurer in place of Mr. Nor-
quay, and Hon. Dr. Harrison is intro-
duced into the Cabinet as Minister of
Agriculture, succeeding Mr. Lariviere.

The Dominion contest in Haldimand
will be decided to-day, and if there is
anything in Grit predictions, the Con-
servative will be victorious. Mr. W. H. Morris,
a non-resident living in Toronto, will de-
feat Mr. C. W. Colter. It will be
well to remember, that the Grit have
held Haldimand for nineteen years, and
if the Conservatives win to-day, it will
be a sweeping victory, just as it was
when Mr. Temple achieved in York in 1884.

Cyclones, earthquakes and tornadoes
are predicted for September 20th, 21st,
and 23rd. A cyclonic disturbance may
be expected on September 14th and
15th.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE

Shakes the Middle and Western States.

Charleston, South Carolina, almost
entirely destroyed.

New York, August 31.—A very percepti-
ble earthquake shock lasting about ten
seconds was experienced here at 10 o'clock
this evening. It was felt in the operating
room of the Western Union building and
the switch board was swung for a second or so.
In the Associated Press room in a third
story of the building the undulations were
quite startling. Prompt telegraphic dis-
patches from Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Louis-
ville and other western points as well as
from Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Ga.,
report that the shock was felt in these places.
In Indianapolis the shock was distinctly felt
about 8.52. At 10 P. M. the shock was felt
in Meadville, Pa., and was followed immedi-
ately by a slight but very strong tremor
out of hotels in their night clothes, women
and children were crying and screaming,
and everyone was more or less alarmed.
No shock was felt at Columbus, Ohio, or
Cincinnati. It was very light at Chicago.
At Philadelphia it was manifest at 9.03 and
lasted about 20 seconds. The vibrations were
from west to east. The shocks were
felt at Albany and lasted 5 to 10 seconds.
At St. Louis, Mo., the shock was distinct at 9.
At Lynchburg, Va., it lasted fully a minute
and was quite pronounced. At Charlotte, N. C.,
the shock was severe, several chimneys
were broken, and the streets were covered
with debris. At Raleigh, N. C., the shock
was felt at 9.03 and lasted about 20 seconds.
At Savannah, Ga., the shock lasted twenty
seconds. Savannah, Ga., reports that the
shock was the severest felt in the locality.
At Raleigh, N. C., the shock was felt at
9.03 and lasted about 20 seconds. The vibra-
tions were felt here to-night, beginning at
9.03 and continuing nearly six minutes.
The shocks were felt in the city of Raleigh
from their supports, chimneys fell and
lamps were overturned.

THE SHOCKS LASTED MORE THAN FIVE
MINUTES.

The motion of the earth was very decided.
The streets rapidly filled with people. The
screams of frightened persons could be heard,
and the houses were in great fear. Such
decided shocks were never before felt here.
Reports show that the shocks were felt all
about the State. At Wilmington, Del., the
shock was severe and came near wrecking several
buildings. No such excitement was ever
known here as this earthquake has caused.
In Nashville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were
felt, the longer one at 8.54 and the shorter
at 8.57. At Raleigh, N. C., it is reported
that the shocks were felt at 9.03 and lasted
about 20 seconds. The shocks were felt in
the city of Raleigh from their supports, chim-
neys fell and lamps were overturned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 31.—At Terre
Haute two shocks were felt. They were
about ten seconds apart and each was of
about 20 seconds' duration. A large audi-
ence was present at the Opera House attend-
ing a musical show. The building shook
until the people became panic stricken, being
under the impression that the structure was
about to fall. The audience fled in great
confusion, and many were injured. The
shock severely and rose and made a rush for
the exits. Crowds in other parts of the
house followed. Women were screaming
and crying, and many were injured. The
shock was a rush for the doors. Almost the entire
audience fought its way to the street. No
one was seriously hurt. Reports from other
parts of the city show that the shocks were
felt in the city of Terre Haute from their
supports, chimneys fell and lamps were
overturned.

At Charleston, South Carolina, despatch
of Sept. 1st, says:—An earthquake shock
has never before been known in the history
of this city, except over Charleston last night,
which was felt at 10 o'clock, causing more loss
and injury to property, and far more loss of
life than the cyclone of the year before. The
city is wrecked. The streets are covered
with a mass of fallen bricks and tangled tele-
phone wires, and up to an early hour this
morning it was impossible to pass from one part
of the city to another. The first shock was
the most severe. Most of the people with
their families passed the night in the streets,
which were crowded with people afraid to re-
enter their homes. More than sixty persons
were killed and wounded, and many more
were injured. Among the killed were Mr. R.
Alexander Hammond and Miss Alice Robinson.
Fire broke out in different parts of the city
immediately after the earthquake, and some
of the houses were burned. There is no danger
of their spreading. There is no way of leaving
the city at present.

At 8.25 o'clock Wednesday morning an-
other wave swept over Charleston, coming as
the other did, from the south and ending in
the city. This time the shock was more de-
cisive in a northward direction. By that
time people who had been outside in the
public parks and open places all night, had
many of them returned to their homes, and
were taking something to eat. The ap-
proach of the quake was heralded by the usual rumbling
sound resembling distant thunder, then it
heaved and in three seconds it had passed.
The sound dying out in the distance. This
is the only wave felt since 2.30 this morning.
It was not destructive, all the destruction
having been done at 9.55 last night. The
city is a complete ruin. The streets are
strewn with bricks and stones, and the
church and St. Philip's church, two of the
most historic churches in the city, are in
ruin, as is Hibernia Hall, police station and
many other public buildings. Fully three-
fourths of the residences in the city are un-
inhabitable, wrecked either totally or partially.
It is a scene of desolation and ruin. Many
persons were killed and several hundred
wounded. Scarcely a hundred houses in the
city are occupied at this time, people being
scattered in open places. All the stores are
closed, and it is feared there will be a scarcity
of provisions, not from want of provisions,
but because no one can get to reach the
stores to sell them. The city is in a state of
gloom and business is entirely suspended.
People generally remain in the streets to-
night, and many are sleeping on the ground.
To-night fearfully another shock. The peo-
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